

APPENDIX

WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY 174 (9th ed. 1987)



WEBSTER'S
Ninth New
Collegiate
Dictionary



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Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's ninth new collegiate dictionary.

Based on Webster's third new international dictionary.

Includes index.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Merriam-Webster Inc.

PE1628.W5638 1987 423 86-23801

ISBN 0-87779-508-8

ISBN 0-87779-509-6 (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-510-X (deluxe)

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Made in the United States of America

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Abbreviat

brachio-pod \brä-kē-ə-päd\ *n* [deriv. of L *bracchium* + Gk *pod-*, *pous* foot — more at **FOOT**] (1836): any of a phylum (Brachiopoda) of marine invertebrates with bivalve shells within which is a pair of arms bearing tentacles by which a current of water is made to bring microscopic food to the mouth — **brachiopod** *adj*

brach-i-um \brä-kē-əm\ *n*, *pl* -chia \-kē-ə\ [L *bracchium*, *brachium* arm] (ca. 1731) 1: the upper part of the arm or forelimb from shoulder to elbow 2: a process of an invertebrate comparable to an arm — **brachi-al** \-ə\ *adj*

brachy- *comb. form* [Gk, fr. *brachys* — more at **BRIEF**]: short (*brachydactylous*)

brachy-ce-phal-ic \brak-i-sə-fal-ik\ *adj* [NL *brachycephalus*, fr. Gk *brachy-* + *kephalē* head — more at **CEPHALIC**] (ca. 1849): short-headed or broad-headed with a cephalic index of over 80 — **brachy-ceph-a-ly** \-sə-fə-lē\ *n*

brachy-ceph-a-li-z-a-tion \-sə-fə-lə-zä-shən\ *n* (1923): transition toward a more brachycephalic condition (the increasing ~ of Europe)

brachy-pter-ous \brä-kip-tə-rəs\ *adj* [Gk *brachypteros*, fr. *brachy-* + *pteron* wing — more at **FEATHER**] (ca. 1847): having rudimentary or abnormally small wings (~insects)

bracing \brä-sin\ *adj* (1750): giving strength, vigor, or freshness (a ~ breeze) — **brac-ing-ly** *adv*

braci-o-la \bräch(-ē)-ō-lə\ or **braci-o-le** \-ō-lə\ *n* [It, fr. *brace* live coal + *-ola* -ole; akin to OF *bresse* coals — more at **BRAZE**] (ca. 1945): a thin slice of meat wrapped around a seasoned filling and often cooked in wine

brack-en \brak-on\ *n* [ME *braken*, prob. of Scandinavian origin; akin to OSw *brakne* fern] (14c) 1: a large coarse fern; *esp*: a common brake (*Pteridium aquilinum*) 2: a growth of brakes

brack-et \brak-it\ *n* [MF *braguet* codpiece, fr. dim. of *brague* breeches, fr. OProv *braga*, fr. L *braca*, fr. Gaulish *brāca*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *bruhh* breeches — more at **BREECH**] (1580) 1: an overhanging member that projects from a structure (as a wall) and is used, designed to support a vertical load or to strengthen an angle. 2: a fixture (as for holding a lamp) projecting from a wall or column 3: a: one of a pair of marks [] used in writing and printing to enclose matter or in mathematics and logic as signs of aggregation — called also *square bracket* b: one of the pair of marks { } used to enclose matter — called also *angle bracket* c: PARENTHESIS 3 d: BRACE 5b 4: a pair of shots fired (as in front of and beyond a target) to aid in determining the exact distance from gun to target 5: a: a section of a continuously numbered or graded series (the 18 to 22 age ~) b: one of a graded series of income groups (the \$20,000 income ~)

brack-et vt (ca. 1847) 1: a: to place within or as if within brackets (the editor's comments are ~ed) (the players who ~ the action with a prologue and an epilogue — John McCarten) b: to eliminate from consideration (his approach to moral questions ~s off religion) c: to extend around so as to encompass — **INCLUDE** (test pressures ~ which ~ virtually the entire range of passenger-car tire pressures — *Consumer Reports*) 2: to furnish or fasten with brackets 3: to put in the same category or group (expressing a general distaste for troublemakers, and ~ing the civil-rights marchers with those who stoned them — C.C. O'Brien) (those ~ed in a seven-way tie for third — Dan Jenkins) 4: a: to take the range on (a target) by firing over and short (there were mortar rounds ~ing the area — Ed Bradley) b: to establish the limits of (~ed the problem exactly by drawing the obvious connection between economic development and social development — K.E. Fry)

brack-et-ed *adj*, *of a series* (1885): joined to the stroke by a curved line **bracket fungus** *n* (1899): a basidiomycete that forms shelllike sporophores

brack-ish \brak-ish\ *adj* [D *brac* salty; akin to MLG *brac* salty] (1538) 1: somewhat salty 2: not appealing to the taste (~ tea) b: REPULSIVE — **brack-ish-ness** *n*

brac-o-nid \brak-ə-nid\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *brachys*] (ca. 1893): any of a large family (Braconidae) of ichneumon flies — **braconid** *adj*

bract \brakt\ *n* [NL *bractea*, fr. L, thin metal plate] (1770) 1: a leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises 2: a leaf borne on a floral axis; *esp*: one subtending a flower or flower cluster — **brac-te-al** \brak-tē-əl\ *adj* — **brac-te-ate** \-tē-ət\ *adj* — **bract-ed** \-təd\ *adj* **brac-te-ole** \brak-tē-ōl\ *n* [NL *bractea*, fr. L, dim. of *bractea*] (ca. 1828): a small bract *esp*. on a floral axis

brad \brad\ *n* [ME, fr. ON *brádr* spike; akin to OE *byrst* bristle — more at **BRISTLE**] (13c) 1: a thin nail of the same thickness throughout but tapering in width and having a slight projection at the top of one side instead of a head 2: a slender wire nail with a small barrel-shaped head

brad vt **brad-ded**; **brad-ding** (1794): to fasten with brads **brad-awl** \brad-əl\ *n* (1823): an awl with chisel edge used to make holes for brads or screws

brady-car-dia \bräd-i-kärd-ē-ə\ *also* **brad-** *n* [NL, fr. Gk *bradys* slow + NL *-cardia*] (ca. 1890): relatively slow heart action whether physiological or pathological — compare **TACHYCARDIA**

brady-ki-nin \-ki-nən\ *n* [Gk *bradys* slow] (1949): a kinin that is formed locally in injured tissue, acts in vasodilation of small arterioles, is considered to play a part in inflammatory processes, and is composed of a chain of nine amino-acid residues

brae \brä\ *n* [ME *bra*, fr. ON *bræ* eyelid; akin to OE *bræw* eyebrow, *bredgan* to move quickly — more at **BRAID**] chiefly Scot (13c): a hill-side *esp*. along a river

brag \brag\ *adj* **brag-ger**; **brag-gest** [ME] (1836): FIRST-RATE **brag n** (14c) 1: a pompous or boastful statement 2: arrogant talk or manner: COCKINESS 3: BRAGGART

brag vt **bragged**; **brag-ging** *vi* (14c): to talk boastfully: engage in self-glorification ~ *vi*: to assert boastfully *syn* see **BOAST** — **brag-ger** \brag-ər\ *n* — **brag-gy** \brag-ē\ *adj*

bragga-do-cio \brag-ə-dō(-sh)-ō-, (-shō)\ *n*, *pl* -cios [Braggadochio, personification of boasting in *Faerie Queene* by Edmund Spenser] (1594) 1: BRAGGART 2: empty boasting b: arrogant pretension: COCKINESS

brag-gart \brag-ərt\ *n* (1577): a loud arrogant boaster — **braggart** *adj*

Brah-ma \bräm-ə\ *n* [Skt *brahman*] (1690) 1: the ultimate ground of all being in Hinduism 2: the creator god of the Hindu sacred triad — compare **SIVA**, **VISHNU**

Brah-ma \brä-mə-, 'bräm-ə-, 'bram-\ *n* (1938): BRAHMAN 2

Brah-man or **Brah-min** \bräm-on; 2 is 'bräm-, 'bräm-, 'bram-\ *n* [Skt *brāhmaṇa*, lit., having to do with prayer, fr. *brahman*, neut., prayer] (14c) 1: a Hindu of the highest caste traditionally assigned to the priesthood b: 'BRAHMA 1 2: any of an Indian breed of humped cattle: ZEBU; *esp*: a large vigorous heat-resistant and tick-resistant silvery gray animal developed in the southern U.S. by interbreeding Indian cattle and used chiefly for crossbreeding 3 *usu* **Brah-min**: a person of high social standing and cultivated intellect and taste (Boston ~s) — **Brah-man-ic** \brä-man-ik\ *adj*

Brah-man-ism \bräm-ə-niz-əm\ *n* (1816): orthodox Hinduism adhering to the pantheism of the Vedas and to the ancient sacrifices and family ceremonies

braid \bräd\ *vt* [ME *breyden*, lit., to move suddenly, fr. OE *bregdan* akin to OHG *brettan* to draw (a sword), Gk *phorōn* something, white or wrinkled] (bef. 12c) 1: a: to form (three or more strands) into a braid b: to make by braiding 2: to do up (the hair) by interweaving three or more strands 3: MIX, INTERMINGLE (~ fact with fiction) 4: to ornament *esp*. with ribbon or braid — **braid-er** *n*

braid n (1530) 1: a: a cord or ribbon having usu. three or more component strands forming a regular diagonal pattern down its length; *esp*: a narrow fabric of intertwined threads used *esp*. for trimming b: length of braided hair 2: high-ranking naval officers

braid-ed *adj* (15c) 1: a: made by intertwining three or more strands b: ornamented with braid 2: forming an interlacing network of channels (a ~ river)

braid-ing \bräd-ing\ *n* (15c): something made of braided material

brail \brä(ə)\ *n* [ME *brayle*, fr. AF *braiel*, fr. OF, strap] (15c) 1: a rope fastened to the leech of a sail and used for hauling the sail up or down 2: a dip net with which fish are hauled aboard a boat from a puny seine or trap

brail vt (1625) 1: to take in (a sail) by the brails 2: to hoist (fish) by means of a brail

braille \brä(ə)\ *n*, *often cap* [Louis Braille] (1853): a system of writing for the blind that uses characters made up of raised dots — **braille** *vi*

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
u	v	w	x	y	z				
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·
·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·	·

braille alphabet

braille-writer \-rit-ər\ *n*, *often cap* (1942): a machine for writing braille

brain \brän\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *brægen*; akin to MLG *brægen* brain, Gk *brechmō* front part of the head] (bef. 12c) 1: the portion of the vertebrate central nervous system that constitutes the organ of thought and neural coordination, includes all the higher nervous centers receiving stimuli from the sense organs and interpreting and correlating them to formulate the motor impulses, is made up of neurons and supporting and nutritive structures, is enclosed within the skull, and is continuous with the spinal cord through the foramen magnum b: a nervous center in invertebrates comparable in position and function to the vertebrate brain 2: (1): INTELLECT, MIND (has a clever ~) (2): intellectual endowment: INTELLIGENCE — often used in pl. (plenty of ~s in that family) b (1): a very intelligent or intellectual person (2): the chief planner of an organization or enterprise — *usu.* used in pl.

brain vt (14c) 1: to kill by smashing the skull 2: to hit on the head **brain-case** \brän-käs\ *n* (1741): the cranium enclosing the brain **brain-child** \-child\ *n* (1881): a product of one's creative imagination **brain death** *n* (1968): final cessation of activity in the central nervous system *esp.* as indicated by a flat electroencephalogram for a predetermined length of time — **brain-dead** *adj*

brain drain *n* (1963): a migration of professional people (as scientists, professors, or physicians) from one country to another *usu.* for higher salaries or better living conditions

brained \bränd\ *adj* *comb form*: having (such) a brain (big-brained) (leatherbrained)

brain hormone *n* (1957): a hormone that is secreted by neurosecretory cells of the insect brain and that stimulates the prothoracic glands to secrete ecdysone

brain-ish \brä-nish\ *adj*, *archaic* (ca. 1530): IMPETUOUS, HOTHEADED (and in this ~ apprehension kills the unseen good old man — Shakespeare)

brain-less \brän-ləs\ *adj* (15c): devoid of intelligence: STUPID — **brain-less-ly** *adv* — **brain-less-ness** *n*

brain-pan \brän-pän\ *n* (14c): BRAINCASE

brain-pick-ing \-pik-ing\ *n* (1954): the act of picking information from another's mind — **brain-pick-er** \-ər\ *n*

brain-power \brän-pəw-\ *n* (1878) 1: intellectual ability 2: power with developed intellectual ability

brain-sick \-sik\ *adj* (15c) 1: mentally disordered 2: arising from mental disorder (a ~ frenzy) — **brain-sick-ly** *adv*

brain stem *n* (1879): the part of the brain, pons, and medulla oblongata: the forebrain and cerebrum

brain-storm \-stō(ə)r-m\ *n* (ca. 1894): a sudden bright idea b: *brain-storm-ing* \-stōr-minj\ *n* (ca. 1923): a technique that involves the spontaneous members of the group — **brain-storm** *tr* *n*, *chiefly Brit* (ca. 1932)

brain-teas-er \-tē-zər\ *n* (1923): so mental effort and acuity for its solu brain trust *n* (1910): expert adviser strategy who often lack official or er \-trās-tər\ *n*

brain-wash-ing \brän-wōsh-ing, -wāsh\ (1950) 1: a forcible indoctrination on basic political, social, or religious contrasting regimented ideas 2: *manipulation* — **brain-wash** *vi* — **brain-wave** *n* (1890) 1: BRAINSTORM of voltage between parts of the brain b: a current produced by brainy \brä-nē\ *adj* **brain-le-er**; -est developed intellect: INTELLIGENT the intransigents — W. V. Shannon

braise \brä-z\ *vt* **braised**; **brais-ing** [at BRAZE] (1797): to cook slowly in a pot

brake \bräk\ *archaic past of BREAK* **brake** \bräk\ *n* [ME, fern] (14c): ferns with ternately compound fronds

brake n [ME, fr. MLG; akin to toothed instrument or machine for hemp by breaking up the woody flanging, folding, and forming shee

brake n [ME -brake] (1563): rou with one kind of plant — **braky** \b

brake n [ME] (1772) 1: a device nism *usu.* by means of friction 2: stop movement or activity (inter-tures) — **brake-less** \brä-kles\ *adj*

brake vt **braked**; **brak-ing** *vi* (1668) 1: to operate or manage a brake; 2: to become checked by a brake

brake-man \bräk-mən\ *n* (1833) 1: member who inspects the train and man on a bobbed team who operat

bram-ble \bräm-bal\ *n* [ME *bremb* broom] (bef. 12c): any of a genus rose family including the raspbe

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bran \brän\ *n* [ME, fr. MF] (14c) seeds of a cereal grain separated f

bolting *n* (14c) 1: a natural subdivisi shoot or stem (as a bough) arising

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